

will hereafter be furnished to the trade on
Friday Morning.
Make your orders by your News Company
in due time before the Friday morning
delivery.
This change will give you an opportu-
nity to keep Tax Payers on your news-stand
during Friday, Saturday and Sunday
morning and secure more readers.

TO THE WORKERS

Of Langdon, Batcheller & Co., Bridge-
port, Ct.

A Bridgeport Workingman's Remon-
strance to his Fellow-Workers, Who,
in that Town Voted and Shouted for
"McKinley and Prosperity," and
Thereby Voted Prosperity to their
Bosses and Misery to Themselves.
Just the Same as if they had Voted
and Shouted for "Bryan and Prosperi-
ty."

Fellow Workers—I see by the daily
papers that a reduction has been made
in your wages of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Permit me to draw your attention to an
incident of which this reduction is only
the sequel—the natural, inevitable se-
quel.

If you take your minds back to the
time when the High Priest of Prosperi-
ty—McKinley—was elected, and recall
the demonstration which took place in
honor of his election, you will remember
that you figured prominently in that
parade and shouted lustily, "Hurrah
for McKinley and Prosperity!" I ask
you now, is this the prosperity you ex-
pected? If you expected any other it
showed your ignorance and suicidal
adherence to false teachers and leaders.

Though you have seen reductions tak-
ing place throughout the land; though
you see machines taking the places of
men; then women displacing the men;
and, finally, women displaced by chil-
dren—when you see that, do not think
that there is no prosperity. No! For
McKinley is indeed the agent of pros-
perity; only, the prosperity that he is
the agent of is the prosperity that
comes by exploiting you more and more,
and that goes only to your natural econ-
omic enemies—the capitalist class.

When you voted for McKinley you
voted prosperity to the capitalist class
and more misery, want and suffering to
your own class, because you failed to
realize the truth that the interests of
McKinley and all his hangers-on were
bound up in the capitalist class—and
thus the power handed over to them
would be used in their class interests,
against your class interests. They,
owning the land and machinery, with-
out which wealth cannot be produced,
compel us, who own nothing but our
labor power, to sell ourselves at the
market price of labor, and this price
being determined by the law of supply
and demand, the faster machinery in-
creases the army of unemployed the
faster wages decline. Consequently,
their PROSPERITY is our ADVERSITY.

You, too, must then realize that every
time you vote for any man who does
not stand upon your class interests you
vote for your enemy, whether he be
a Democrat, a Republican, a Gold-bug,
a Silver-bug, a Protectionist, a Free-
Trader, a Goo-Goo or an Independent,
and that he should use the power you give
him for his own class interests is but
natural. Let this lesson, though it be
a little one, be turned to good use, and
henceforth, when election comes, vote
for your own party, the Socialist Labor
Party; for, remember, it is better to vote
for what you want and not get it than
to vote for what you do not want and
get it—in the neck.

The interest of the man who hires you
is to get all the value out of your labor
that is possible. To succeed in busi-
ness, he must produce his goods as
cheap, and, if possible, cheaper, than
his competitor. This results in his ever
trying to get cheaper and cheaper labor
and in using his surplus capital, which
is furnished by what he squeezes out of
you, to purchase labor-saving machin-
ery that shall squeeze you still more.

This lowers your wages, places thou-
sands on the streets, drags your women
and children into the factory, demoral-
izing your class by forcing thousands
into crime, insanity and self-destruc-
tion.

Look at the evidence of it in your
own city. Here, right at your own
threshold are the bestial marks of
capitalism plain to be seen. The Board
of Charities reports that there were
more cases of destitution last summer
than could be relieved, and that if they
are to relieve the suffering this winter
they will need twice the amount of
money appropriated heretofore. Hun-
dreds of men are parading our streets
daily, looking for work, and many of
them disgusted with their fruitless
search, are leaving the city to drift into
the ranks of the criminal class. Re-
member, the average worker is not four
weeks removed from the despised Hobo.
Look at the improvement in the factor-
ies. Eaton, Cole & Burnham have in-
troduced patent moulding machines
which girls can operate and turn out
more and better work than the skilled
\$3.75-a-day union laborer could. A screw
machine, now being used and intro-
duced in many factories, makes more
screws with one man working it than
eight men could with the old machines.

In the plush factory, though few im-
provements have been made in the origi-
nal plant, the wages now paid in
weaving and many departments of the
finishing are not half what they were
when the firm just started here in 1890.
Work once done by men is now done by
boys, cheaper and easier methods being
used. The U. M. Cartridge Co. is con-
tinually introducing new machinery,
and the output in some departments is
double what it was five years ago, and
wages have slightly declined.

A striking example of how fierce is
the struggle for a living is that shown
by the employees and would-be em-
ployees of the Traction Co. All extra
men who have not got a regular trip
have to report each morning at 5
o'clock and remain two hours IN CASE
THEY MAY BE NEEDED. Again, they
must be on hand from 12 till 2 and 5
to 7 at night. Six hours a day, wet or
shine, and perhaps weeks of this, FOR
THE CHANCE to earn \$1.50 for thir-
teen hours' labor. And such labor!
Fixed like a sentinel to his post to face
the winter's blast unprotected.

These, fellow workers, are but a few
features, roughly sketched, of the
wage-worker's condition under this
present system, but I hope they will
show you the trend of events, arouse
in you a desire to study your class in-
terests and thus lead you to join the
ranks of the International Socialist Labor
Party, which from all nations sends
forth the battle call:

"Workersmen of all nations, unite
You have nothing but your chains to
lose and a world to gain."

There is a fit companion piece to the
above account of the reduction of wages
and the degradation of the workers in
this city. It is the sumptuous banquet
of capitalists given on the 21st instant
in the well Algonquin Club of this city.
The gorgeousness of this banquet may
be gathered from the following account
of it, which also throws light upon
where goes the wealth produced by the
workers, and how it is spent by their
Democratic and Republican, "Free
Gold" and "Free Silver," "Protection"
and "Free Trade" skimmers and wage
reducers. Here are some of the items
in the account of the banquet:

"The elegant banquet hall of the club
had been beautified with floral decora-
tions, which have never been surpassed
in any banquet hall in the city.

"When the guests seated themselves
at the tables they found in front of
each chair a handsome little package.
No string or band prevented the ready
opening of the package. It was simply
a neat folding box which concealed the
handsome menu card. The card itself
consisted of some 20 sheets of heavy
parchment, in size 12 inches by 7 inches,
bound by thinner parchment. The
sheets were held together by a little
ribbon. The idea is that the souvenirs
will be bound, according to the individ-
ual taste, and for this reason were made
in the usual style of the editions de
lux of high priced books.

"The first page was occupied by the
names of the guests and subscribers.
On the next was a pen and ink sketch
of a gentleman in full dress, coupled
with the words:
"We have bidden thee to sup with us—
Make not haste; give goodly time while
we do eat."

That you may know us better."
"Then came some of the finest litho-
graphic work ever turned out by the
presses of the J. Ottmann Litho com-
pany, printers of "Puck," the well-
known colored weekly. The first of the
lithographs represents a train steaming
toward the Court Exchange building,
in route from New Haven. In the
windows of the first car are miniature
pictures of the guests, all looking from
the windows toward the Court Ex-
change. In front of which stands Mayor
Taylor, holding in his extended hand a
small key, symbolical of the freedom of
the city. Above the train appears the
words: "WE are looking for the freedom
of the city."

"The lower half of the page repre-
sented a winter scene at the lower
bridge. This is a faithful picture of the
bridge as it looks after a heavy fall of
snow. McMahon & Wren's building,
the Atlantic Hotel, the block at the end
of the bridge, the little store on the op-
posite side, are all there. The steamer
Rosedale is shown just as she steams up
to her dock.

"The first two pictures are descriptive
of the arrival of the honored guests;
the second is descriptive of their de-
parture. This is a full page litho-
graph with all the light, colorings and
shade of a painting. In the distance is
seen the quarters of the Algonquin club,
with a foreground of freight and
passenger trains, possibly symbolical of
the time when Bridgeport will cease to
be a way station. The same faces are
seen in this as in the former picture,
but they are in the first car of a swift
express train, which is chugging off the
miles in the direction of New Haven.
The destination is illustrated by a hazy
view of the city, as the sun throws out
its first rays, and illumines all with a
bright golden flood. Coupled with this
picture are the words: "We have ob-
tained the freedom of the city."

"John Fritz is given the place of
honor among the guests for his is the
first face to be seen. His picture is in
the centre of the page. A wreath of ivy
surrounds it.

The menu follows:
Manhattan Cocktail.
Oysters on the Half Shell, Sherry.
Green Turtle Soup, Sauterne.
RELISHES.
Olives. Radishes. Celery.
FISH.
Boiled Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise.
Parisienne Potatoes, Champagne.
ENTREE.
Sweetbread, on Toast.
Punch.
Creme de Menthe. Cigarettes.
Roast Squab.
Salad, a la Escarole. Champagne.
Biscuit Glaces.
Bonbons. Fancy Cakes.
Roquefort Cheese. Crackers.
Benedictine Frappe. Cigars.
Coffee. Cognac.
C. J.

TOWARDS THE 100,000!

Work in and Call from the State of
Virginia.

Freedom from Above, Even if Possible,
Can not be Lasting—If the Wage
does not Himself Feel Moved to Rebel
Against Slavery and does not Himself
Strike the Blow, he is Unfit and Un-
able to Uphold his Freedom—The Wage
Slave Class Must Itself Contribute
the Funds for its Liberation.

To the Sections, Members and Friends
of the Socialist Labor Party of Vir-
ginia.

The State Committee of the S. L. P.
of Virginia, at its regular December
meeting in Richmond, adopted the fol-
lowing appeal for aid in raising cam-
paign funds for the purpose of entering
the campaign of 1898 for the election
of Congressmen:

Whereas, The means for conducting
the last campaign in Virginia were
furnished by about a dozen zealous
comrades, principally members of the
State Committee, who, besides doing
without pay all the work involved, had
to deny themselves in order to raise the
funds; and whereas we are unable to
meet the major part of the expenses
and do properly the work of the coming
campaign gratuitously, which will of
necessity be greater and more arduous
than that of '97, as indicated by our
large gains over '96; and whereas our
fight is for the liberation of all wage
slaves from the tyranny of capitalism,
in which every toiler's welfare is
equally at stake with our own, and
therefore the burdens should be equal-
ized as much as possible; and whereas
we wish to enter this campaign in a
vigorous and aggressive manner; there-
fore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the
State Committee of the Socialist Labor
Party of Virginia that candidates for
Congress should be put up in every
Congressional district where feasible.
Resolved, That we urge upon all Sec-
tions, comrades and friends of the
cause the necessity of aiding us in rais-
ing the necessary funds for this pur-
pose.
Resolved, That the State Secretary
be instructed to send out these resolu-
tions to all Sections, comrades and
friends in the State, together with sub-
scription lists, and request that all col-
lections be sent to the Treasurer, Otto
Biersch, 426 East Broad street, Rich-
mond, Va.

Comrades and friends, inasmuch as
our fight is waged along class lines,
we recognize the small capitalist as be-
ing as truly an enemy to labor as the
big capitalist, and therefore oppose any
and all schemes that tend toward stay-
ing the failing fortunes of the middle
class as being opposed to our aim—the
substitution of the Co-operative Com-
mune for our present oligarchic
form of government. For these reasons
we cannot expect assistance from
anybody—except it be from those of
the middle class who realize their im-
pending doom—but the class-conscious
proletariat, the dispossessed and op-
pressed of the earth, and we must fur-
nish the sinews of war to fight our own
battles with. If we would free our-
selves from the oppression of wage
slavery, ours must be the hand to wield
the hammer to strike the shackles from
our limbs. I know that many who
stand with us are unemployed, and
consequently unable to contribute to
the campaign funds, and this fact
should impell the employed to give all
the more liberally. I urge you, by the
memories of past wrongs and present
evils, by the prospect of worse condi-
tions in the future for the wage slave
and his dependents, to rise to the
emergency, even though it calls for
self-denial, and strike for liberty while
we yet have that most potent of all
weapons in our hands, the ballot, for
capitalism is conspiring to rob us of
it by enactment of property and educa-
tional qualifications. This done, our
only recourse would be violence, for all
peaceful means to right our wrongs
would be forever cut off. Let us be up
and doing while it is called to-day, for
the morrow, in the hands of our mas-
ters, has nothing but worse evils in
store for us. "God helps those who
help themselves" is a truism in which
faith and works happily blend.

Fraternally yours,
J. J. QUANTZ,
State Sec. S. L. P.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.
Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American
Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has
been translated into Jewish, and can
now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50,
if sent by mail or express. Address all
orders to
LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York.

OLD AND NEW.

S. T. & L. A. Policy Locking Horns
With Old Methods.

Wm. L. Brower, of the Shoeworkers,
Connected With the Socialist Trade &
Labor Alliance, Exchanges Views at
a Public Meeting with John Tobin and
Others of the A. F. of L.—Tactics of
Explicit and Unequivocal Utterances
Contrasted with the Reverse, Which
Cloak Themselves with the "Appealing
to the Intellect" Pretence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—On Thursday,
Jan. 13th, a delegation from the strik-
ing shoemakers of Bannister & Co.'s
factory, of Newark, N. J., called and
requested me to deliver an address that
evening at their mass meeting, which
invitation I accepted. When I had
finished speaking, George Martin, a
member of the Boot and Shoe Workers'
Union, who, by the way, is a suspended
member of Local Alliance No. 298, New
York Shoe Makers' Union, extended an
invitation to me to attend a mass meet-
ing of the Boot and Shoe Workers'
Union, on Wednesday evening, Jan.
19th, and ask questions, the harder the
better, as they wanted to find out which
was the best organization for the trade
—the Alliance or theirs.

I attended the meeting and heard the
following speakers: John F. Tobin,
John J. O'Connor, H. J. Gottlieb, and
a delegate of the Musical Protective
Union.

The opening address of Mr. Tobin
astonished me, as I expected to hear
something that would enlighten the
craft on the necessity of adopting ad-
vanced measures to stem the rising
tide of capitalism. But, to my surprise,
it was far from it. The speaker, while
talking on the economic question,
showed how hopeless it was for men to
think that through such teachings any-
thing permanent could be accomplished
—the tendency of the wage system was
downward, and while a purely economic
organization may act as a brake for a
while, still conditions would compel the
employer, sooner or later, to get the
work done cheaper; the wage workers
should adopt political action, but not
that of the Democratic party, that ad-
vocated free trade; nor of the Republican
party, that advocated protection. Nei-
ther of these questions had any
bearing upon the question of labor;
neither was the Gold or Silver question
of any direct interest to labor; the
question of immigration was also a fal-
lacy, as it tended to occupy the minds
of the wage workers and keep them
from reasoning properly; we should
try and educate the wage worker to
abolish the system of competition and
establish that of co-operation. Mr.
Tobin then endeavored to show that the
stamp or label would assist in main-
taining union wages and conditions,
and named several manufacturers who
were using the same. With that he
closed.

Mr. O'Connor, the secretary of the
Essex Trades' Council, the second
speaker, laid great stress upon what
could be accomplished by advocating the
stamp and all union labels, and
cited the Cigarmakers' Union to prove
what had been accomplished by such
agitation. He concluded by appealing
to union men to buy nothing but union
goods, and this would do away with all
the evils which now confronted them.

Mr. Gottlieb, of the Typographical
Union, the third speaker, promised the
support of that organization to the
shoemakers if they could persuade the
retailer to handle union made goods.
He claimed it was far better for a union
man to pay 50 cents more for a union-
made article than one that was not, as
it would assist the employer, who paid
fair wages, to compete in the market.
Mr. Ritchie, of the Boot and Shoe
Makers' Union, then asked the chair-
man to call upon me to address the
meeting, and his request being granted,
I stated that as far as the last two
speakers were concerned, their remarks
were not a surprise to me. The rot they
had spoken had been the foremost of
their National Organization ideas for
the last ten years, and no practical
results could be shown from such agita-
tion. And if any had been, it was
merely temporary, and acted as a prop
to a system that was making cowards,
paupers and slaves of our men and
prostitutes and suicides of our women.
And the sooner we abolished such ideas
and demanded from our leaders the
abolition of such false teachings, the
better it would be for us all. I stated
that I had been a member of labor or-
ganizations since 1883, and believed
that the organization I then joined
could and would have accomplished
great results had they been true to the
teachings of the founder, Uriah Stevens.
But though its adoption of the lines of
thought was advocated by the previous
speakers, the K. of L. had drifted from
its original principles, and from a
membership of nearly a million it had
come down to almost nothing. Organi-
zation being absolutely necessary
among the wage workers, the repre-
sentatives of D. A. No. 49, K. of L., with
sister organizations that stood on pro-
gressive lines, established the Socialist
Trade & Labor Alliance. One of the
cardinal principles of this body pro-
hibits the officers or delegates dabb-
ling in politics, direct or indirect, with
any political party of the capitalist class.
With that organization, did my own,
the organized shoemakers of New York,
affiliate, and we had endeavored to
teach them that political action on the
lines advocated by the Socialist Labor
party is the only true solution of the
great question of labor. We were op-
posed by the political heeled of the

craft, who imagined that their chances
of securing political positions from the
prestige of the organization would be-
come slim, and therefore they pooled
an issue with the scabs, the suspended
and expelled members, and a few good
men, who had been told that great re-
sults could be obtained by joining an
organization attached to Mr. Tobin's
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, they
organized a New York and Brooklyn
Union, under the direction of Mr.
Tobin himself. A little over two years
ago I had the pleasure of introducing
Mr. Tobin from the platform of Cooper
Union, in New York, to a mass meeting
of people who met there to launch the
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and
to greet the progressive men of the A.
F. of L. From his remarks at that
time I believed him to be a man so
thoroughly imbued with the true prin-
ciples of labor that we could point to
him as a leader who would be an honor
to the craft. But his address that I had
just heard that night in Newark led
me to believe that he has changed
greatly. His remarks, as far as an or-
ganization established purely on econ-
omic lines is concerned, I agree with.
And also when he says the only hope
lies in political action. But I disagreed
when he left his uninformed work-
men hearers, who looked to him for in-
struction, hanging in the air, and fails
to tell them on what political lines good
results can be obtained. We, of the
Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, strike
straight from the shoulder, and refuse
to allow our officers, when they accept
their positions, to advocate politics of
any other party than that of the S. L. P.
Had it not been for that clause the
gentlemen who requested me to speak
here to-night would, with others, have
joined Local Alliance No. 63. But he
did not wish to "surrender his political
opinion," which means the chance to
speculate politically on our organiza-
tion if he became an officer. From the
letters in my possession which I re-
ceived from various parts of the country
I believed the shoemakers were ready to
accept the principles of the S. T. & L.
A., and welcome the outspoken tactics
of our organization, as it seems they
were tired of the many failures they
had experienced in joining organiza-
tions established on other lines, and
whose officers held unclear political
language.

The delegate of the Musical Union
was the next speaker. He stated that
he was surprised to think there was
such a vast difference in the opinions
expressed, but he knew something of
the S. T. & L. A., and would inform the
audience of his experience. He was
sent as a delegate to the Central Labor
Federation of Newark, known as Dis-
trict 4 of the S. T. & L. A.; they wanted
him to sign a declaration and constitu-
tion, "surrendering his political
opinion," which he refused to do. He
explained: "There are none of the cor-
rupt organizations of the American
Federation of Labor that would ask
their representative to do that! Is
there?"

This statement was so humorous and
such a dead give away that I rose and
told him I would answer his question;
he was willing to have me do so. But
Mr. Ritchie protested, saying they came
there for the purpose of organizing.
The speaker then went on to say great
benefits could be derived from the shoe-
makers by being affiliated with the
Essex Trades Council.

Mr. Tobin then rose and stated that
the only difference between the organi-
zation that I represented and the one
he represented was that his organiza-
tion appealed to the intellect of men,
which would eventually bring them to
understand the true political situation,
while the General Council of Shoe-
makers, S. T. & L. A. compelled their
officers to take an obligation, possibly
before they understood it. He claimed
that he had traveled all over the
country and understood the opinion of
the shoemakers, and that they were
quite different from what I had repre-
sented them to be. He stated that the
city of Lynn was disorganized or al-
most so because of the lasters fighting
the introduction of the machines; and,
when asked about Haverhill, he said
that was disorganized for the same
reasons, and he did not think that they
would accomplish much more if they
attached themselves to the Alliance. He
also stated that to his knowledge there
were very few Socialists among the
shoemakers of Lynn or Haverhill. I
then asked him what was the policy
which Comrade Fred Carter advocated
when he ran for election as secretary of
the Lasters' Union. At first Mr. Tobin
quibbled, and exclaimed that there was
a very small attendance at the election.
When I repeated the question, and
asked him if he recollected the address
which Comrade Carter issued, and the
attacks made on him by the papers ad-
vocating the manufacturers' interest,
who proclaimed him a pronounced So-
cialist, he answered the policy pursued
was Socialistic. I then tried to have
straightened out the question which
had been reported at the last conven-
tion of the Boot and Shoe Workers'
Union of an incident which occurred in
the city of Newark last spring. Mr.
Goodman, an organizer of the Boot and
Shoe Workers' Union, met me at a
meeting of Local Alliance No. 63, and
after he had spoken of the aims and
objects of the Boot and Shoe Workers'
Union, asked me what I thought of it.
In reply I told him I considered them
very weak, and then explained for his
benefit the principles of the Alliance.
Mr. Goodman opposed the introduction
of politics into the union, and thought
more could be obtained by joining the
ward associations of the Republican
and Democratic party. I then chal-
lenged him to debate the principles of
organization before the trade, and let
them choose which one to join. At
first he accepted, and then afterwards
declined, claiming that it would be in-
jurious to the craft. At the convention
he claimed that I had backed out, and
called on Mr. Tobin to verify his state-
ment, as he had written to him for data,
which Mr. Tobin did not verify.

(Continued on Page 3.)

HICKEY'S TOUR.

The Situation and Outlook up New York
State.

The Important Principle Breaking its
Way Through that the Economic
Movement, if not Controlled by
Honesty and Knowledge, Will be Con-
trolled by Corruption and Ignorance
to the Undoing of the Working Class
—The Close Alliance Existing Between
Labor Fakirism and Capitalist Press
Exemplified in Buffalo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—I promised in
my last communication to THE PEOP-
LE to give a thorough report of the
movement in the State. Therefore,
what follows will treat more of the econ-
omic side of the movement than usual.

In Utica I spoke at the New Year's
festival. My remarks had necessarily
to be short on account of the occasion.
The newly organized American Sec-
tion is 25 strong, composed of first-class
material; it will organize a mixed alli-
ance in the near future.

Comrade Leibing, organizer of the
German Section, beat the Democratic
candidate for Alderman last election.
The comrades expect to elect him next
time. A genuine British pure and sim-
ple named Williams ran for the As-
sembly last year, independently; he
was endorsed by the Trade and Labor
Council and was beaten. In '97 he ran
on the Republican ticket and was elect-
ed. Now that two labor fakirs are in
Albany, one a Democrat, J. F. Maher,
the other the Republican mentioned
above, the working class will have an
opportunity of seeing how worthless
these worthies are, and of learning that
unless the workers elected stand on a
Socialist platform labor cannot be rep-
resented.

In Oneida I found the German Sec-
tion in good shape. An American Sec-
tion is under way, also a mixed alli-
ance. There has been a big cut in
wages in the American Casket Co. (the
coffin trust), although the bosses were
shouting prosperity before election.
The meeting was well attended (110),
some of the Casket Company men being
present. Socialism here has received
more notice within the past three
months than ever before, due to the
fact that the comrades have adopted
the New York style, that is, taking the
labor fakir by the throat, as the fol-
lowing will show: "Some time before
election Comrade Hunkert spoke here,
and despite the fact that the meeting
was called under the auspices of the
Section, a capitalist paper claimed that
it was called under the auspices of the
Trade and Labor Council (a pure and
simple body). The pure and simple
called a meeting for the purpose of de-
nouncing the Socialists. Our comrades
in the Cigarmakers' Union retaliated by
firing the pure and simple and elect-
ing in their place seven Socialist dele-
gates to the Trade and Labor Council.
Nor has the fight stopped at that. The
Cigarmakers' Union pays the bulk of
the per capita tax that keeps up the
pure and simple council. The Socialist
delegates will see to it that the rep-
resentation will be in proportion to the
taxation. This will give our people the
control of the Trade and Labor Council.
The pure and simple are sorry they
spoke. A mixed alliance is now in
order. The war is on to a finish. Out
of the resulting clash nothing but good
can come for the working class. This
extra aggressiveness is the correct
policy, as it shows by the vote in the
Sixteenth Assembly, New York, as
above, as in Buffalo and wherever it has
been tried.

In Syracuse I spoke in the City Hall
to 350 people. Comrade Pellenz also
spoke. Little, if any attention had
been paid to the Alliance in Syracuse,
but before I left town the comrades had
an opportunity of seeing how the Alli-
ance can help the party. On the sec-
ond night after I had spoken in the
Fifth Ward I was brought to the Mold-
ers' Union No. 80. I spoke to them on
the Alliance for an hour; afterwards a
discussion took place which lasted until
after midnight. It ended in a straw
vote being taken for or against the Ali-
alliance, with the result, 15 votes for, 10
against. Of these ten men eight told
me they would join the Alliance were
it not for the travelling card that they
must have when going from town to
town in the event of their coming to
a shop which is organized. When we
realize that despite this fact 60 per cent.
of the Union desires to break away
from the fakirs, that the new Bryan
machine is displacing 75 per cent. of
the skilled molders, that of the 500
molders in Peekskill only 5 per cent.
are organized, that, like the machin-
ists, they cannot think of winning a
strike, are we not forced to this con-
clusion that disintegration must set in
—has set in? What are we to do then?
"Teach them Socialism," those who are
opposed to the Alliance will say. Yes,
but to teach them Socialism you must
make Socialism reach them, and as
long as you do not have an economic
organization they are bound to fall into
the hands of the fakirs the moment a
contest of despair occurs. Those con-
tests of despair that must go on with
increasing frequency, no matter what
the condition of the union may be. How
true this is can be seen from the fact
that in the recent coal miners' strike
but 10,000 men were organized. Around
this nucleus the fakir Hatcherford was
able to gather an army of 150,000 men.
Realizing that we are the residual leg-
acies of the old trades unions, the boys
of Syracuse should hustle for the Ali-
alliance, so that we may have a home
prepared for the old unions when they
fall into our hands.

In Auburn the meeting was well at-
tended, all the members of the German
Section being present. Comrade Morris
also spoke.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

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—EVERY SUNDAY—

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	3,068
In 1892 (Presidential).....	13,381
In 1896 (Presidential).....	31,157
In 1897 (Presidential).....	33,133
In 1898 (Presidential).....	39,564
In 1897.....	84,169

He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth.

Luke XI, 23.

OPEN LETTER TO "NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS."

National Congress of Mothers, Washington Loan and Trust Building.

Board of Managers—Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, Mrs. John R. Lewis, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. A. A. James, Mrs. Louise H. Earle, Mrs. A. Birney McGill.

Washington, D. C., Jan., 1898.
Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—Will you kindly examine the enclosed circular and aid us by giving in your columns such mention of our report as may be inspired by your interest in the efforts being made by the National Congress of Mothers on behalf of Parenthood, Childhood and the Home.

The press is a mighty power, and a cordial paragraph from you will doubtless bring many inquiries.

Very sincerely yours,
NAT. CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

MESDAMES:—

Such is the weightiness of the subject-matter of your letter—"Mothers, Parenthood, Childhood and the Home"—that, unpleasant though the task is, we shall answer you without reserve.

Your "National Congress of Mothers," together with your "Report" and all that thereby hangs, is a misnomer; it is misleading in its pretences; it is harmful in its effects.

Looking over the list of your Board of Managers, we see, without exception, the names of women whose very existence, prominence and activity rest and can rest only upon crushed mothers, crushed parenthood, crushed childhood, and crushed homes.

The most conspicuous of all your Board of Managers, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the wife of ex-Vice-President Stevenson, typifies the rest. In taking her as an illustration, we only take her as a type of the class you are all of, of the class you all represent, and of the class that you all would uphold.

Turn to the broad plague spot of Mrs. Stevenson's husband's mines in the State of Illinois—not to mention the many other plague spots, elsewhere, in the land, in which he holds stock—that, in idle luxury, he derives his revenues from. You will there see the working class—male, female and infant—held down in unrequited toil; parenthood is there mentally and physically crippled; the mother, physically and mentally stunted; the child, proceeding from such sources, dwarfed before even it first sees the light of day; the home a mockery. The silks and satins in which Mrs. Stevenson rustles, the capacious domiciles in which she resides, the ample and dainty food on which she feeds, the excessive leisure she enjoys, the sparkle in her eyes, the laughter in her throat, the flush on her cheeks—whence do all these come, what are they but transmuted husbands' mothers', children's tissues, extorted from them, the tollers, and appropriated by the idler capitalist?

With whom, of you all, is the comfort, luxury, life you enjoy traceable to any other source but that?

Motherhood can not be noble, parenthood can not be healthy, childhood can not be joyous, the home can not flourish with the slave. The private ownership of the land and the tool with which to work reduces the masses of the people to the condition of slaves to the few who have appropriated these essentials to existence. The capitalist social system on which you thrive stands in direct hostility to the home of the large majority of the people, who constitute the working class, and its miasmas rise so high that it pollutes even the gilded homes of your own class—as you may judge from the numerous suicides in Washington among the belles of your own "élite."

Your "Congress of Mothers" is held upon lines that ignore these facts, and seek to hide them; it seeks to turn the eyes from the real cause that saps the "Mother and the Home." Its pretty phrases, its jingle of words, its superb pretences can, at best, serve no purpose other than that of a narcotic. It is, hence, worse than useless, it is harmful.

The class-conscious proletariat of the land, organized under the banner of the Socialist Labor party, accordingly, con-

demns your efforts. In its keeping alone is the future of motherhood, parenthood, childhood and home in our country. Its program alone, whose victory is certain, will, by overthrowing your class and giving you all the opportunity to lead useful, instead of, as now, useless, lives, redeem motherhood, parenthood and childhood from their present degradation, and rear the Home upon the only foundation on which it can stand with dignity—ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

PICTORIAL KANSAS.

What "Populism" is; what "Radical Populists," "Populist Radicals," "Socialist Populists," "Populist Socialists" are, together with the rest of that bankrupt middle class that talks big, stalks about as the God-ordained paladin of the working class, and meantime demands 16 to 1 silver—what that "movement" and those "movers" are has all been frequently exposed in these columns. And yet it is not a case of piling on the agony if we take up the subject once more by pointing to the latest illustration from the "Radical Populist," "Populist Radical," "Socialist Populist" and "Populist Socialist" Kansas Government.

By the laws of 1891, chapter 114 of Kansas—a law passed before the Populist "friends of labor" came into full control in the State—it is unlawful for any county or any contractor therewith to require or permit any person to work more than eight hours per day under any contract with it. Despite this law, the county commissioners of Marshall County employed a workman named S. C. Billingsley and worked him over twelve hours a day. After the work was done Billingsley sued the county under the law for as much wages as he was entitled to for the excess of hours. The Court threw out Billingsley's case; he appealed; and the court of appeals sustained the verdict against him.

The decision of this court should be memorized. It holds in substance that Billingsley's case either comes within the letter of the law, or it does not; if it does, then he is HIMSELF LIABLE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION for having "contracted" in violation of the law; if it does not, then he has no cause of action!!!!

When the anti-trust law was interpreted and enforced by the gold-bug Courts solely against the workingmen, and thus a law which had been claimed to be leveled at the monopolists was turned against the workers, the cry went up from the 16 to 1 camp: "No Government by Injunction"—And the innocent among the workers took the cry for genuine.

We here have the silver-bug camp committing a parallel offence, and thereby illustrating the identity of its class interests with those of the gold-bug camp—as far as the working class is concerned.

Eight hour laws for Government employees are intended to serve as a protection to the working class against the employing class in Government. These laws proceed from two premises: one, correct enough, to wit, that the wage earners stand helpless in modern society, and that at least the boss whom they help to rear by their vote shall be restrained from going the full length of capitalist exploitation; the other, absurd enough, to wit, that the working class can escape the effect of its own folly in electing the class of its fleecers into power, and by any sort of law tie the hands of that brigand class once placed in office. The gold-bugs are sufficiently understood to be hostile to labor and unreliable; the silver-bugs are quite generally believed to be better. The former, through their courts and all other officials, are well known to be veterans in perjury, inasmuch as the violation of their oaths of office, whenever the working class is concerned, is their main function; the latter, the silver-bug class is supposed by not a few, and is claimed by itself, to be of different stamp. Is there any difference? Let Billingsley's case speak.

Only a few days ago a convention of Kansas Populists met in Topeka. There the record of their members in public office was examined. With Billingsley's bleeding case still palpitating before them, what did they do? Did they condemn this prostitute Populist Judiciary? Did they condemn their prostitute Populist Legislature for sitting mum and not forthwith hurling that infamous Court out of office with the brand of impeachment on its brow? Did they denounce their precious Populist Executive for his complaisant silence? No; and yet again, no! The "Populist Radicals," the "Radical Populists," the "Populist Socialists," the "Socialist Populists" of Kansas, in convention assembled at Topeka, COM-MENDED THE ACTION OF THEIR PUBLIC OFFICIALS!

The working class of Kansas, like the working class everywhere else, has nothing whatever to expect but stripes from any man, or any combination of men, who does not stand exclusively upon the class-conscious demand of the proletariat to wrench from the exploiting class the economic and political weapons of exploitation, and hurl that class, head foremost, from the seat it now usurps.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In its disgruntled frame of mind at the way things are going on in this capitalist system of society, the "best possible system," the Pocahontas, Va., "Weekly Register" furnishes the Socialists with some interesting items. For instance, this:

"A Socialist by the name of Keinard came here to speak in the Grand Opera House Monday night, but we learn was prevented by the lights being cut off. This, with other attempts that have been made in Pocahontas to suppress certain 'evils,' proves to us that the town officials have the ability, if only used with the same earnestness, to put a stop to a great many things which are allowed to go apparently unnoticed. Let them extend their work beyond the limit of a few stragglers."

This testimonial from the Beardstown, Ill., "News," in a western metropolitan paper, is a fair, eloquent sample of prosperity in that region of the country:

To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:

Beardstown, Ill., Jan. 11.—The "News" placed a three-line want ad. for a printer in your Sunday morning edition, and received seventy-two answers by mail in twenty-four hours after "Globe-Democrat" was issued, one telegram, and one man called in person.

The "News" considers your want ad. just the proper one when in want of help. Yours respectfully,

BEARDSTOWN NEWS.
Lou S. Allard, Proprietor.

The New York "Evening Post" (Gold-Bug, Free Trade, Rifle-diet-to-the-workingmen) is giving some further illustrations of the inherent stupidity of itself and its class. It is looking for a way to secure "a higher grade" of political candidates, and is of the opinion:

"We have had primaries for fifty years, and for fifty years the quality of the men they have selected for office has been slowly but steadily running down."

When a member of the Idlers' Class talks about "higher grades" of political candidates, what he means is office-holders directly from his own class, who will commit the crimes, needed to be committed for the benefit of that class, without subjecting that class to blackmail, hush money, etc., etc. The function of law-breaking for the capitalists, condoning felony upon the working class, and all that has hitherto been entrusted to the professional "politician"; the capitalist was too "gentlemanly" and too "religious," too much of a "pillar of law and order" to be directly engaged at such work:—"gentlemanliness," "religion" and "pillar," etc., were all saved by his getting others to do what he needed. But that had inconveniences. These politicians, Democratic and Republican alike, got an inkling of the value of their work, and caused themselves to be paid accordingly. Thus the time came on when our precious capitalists felt they were being made to pay through their nose; decided to get along without their former political lackeys; and do their dirty work themselves. Thence the "Post's" anxiety about the "quality" of the men selected for office.

The following letter from a Jersey City workman to the New York "Evening World," in answer to a running invitation for communications on the labor question, derives special interest from having been rejected: Here it is:

"Jersey City, Jan. 12, '98.
To the Editor of 'The World' (Evening Edition).
"There are two kinds of machines that need looking after by the people of this country. The first and most important is the labor-saving machine, which, owing to its possession by private individuals, has proven itself a curse instead of the blessing it should be; it is simply a modern result of our iniquitous and unrestrained system of production for private profit, instead of a production for use. The evil results of this private ownership of the improved machine are thousands of unemployed, turned out of employment, many of whom unavoidably become what so-called respectable people call 'hoboes.' IT IS THESE 'RESPECTABLE' PEOPLE WHO ARE THE REAL ENEMIES OF SOCIETY, FOR ALL THEIR THIN VENER OF 'RELIGION' AND THEIR 'LAW AND ORDER,' WHICH MEANS HAZLE-TON.

"The other is the political machine, which is run by a lot of scoundrels, who levy blackmail on the rich through their ability to bamboozle and mislead the great masses of voting cattle. The results of this machine are concessions and favorable laws for capitalists and more armories and police as a terror to the cattle.

"The only remedy is the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. It may be deferred until the conditions themselves force a knowledge of it upon the minds of the American people, but it is the only cure.—William Doran, Jersey City."

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" must surely have been in a satirical vein when it got off this:
"Socialists of Kansas have formed a state organization. A sort of educational society, composed of S. L. P. men, Social Democrats, radical Populists and independents has also been organized to spread the doctrine of Socialism. The members are distinguished by a little red ribbon worn in the coat lapel. It is claimed that a strong Socialist party will be in existence in Kansas within a year. The educational society will be national."

Us seems "bleeding Kansas" has bled too much, and been too long a prey to "R-r-r-e-e-f-o-r-r-m-e-r-r-r-s" to poke such fun at it. Sarcasm is all right, Friend "Citizen," but beyond a point it becomes coitly.

THE CHIEF OF THE "SOCIETY OF DECEMBER 10"

Casting his Shadow Ahead in Boston.

Day by day, the issue of the class struggle appears in truer and sharper colors. Day by day, it behooves the militant Socialists to develop their equipment with more and more thoroughness. Day by day must there be greater alertness of vision, truer courage, deeper wisdom, a more precise and exhaustive comprehension of fundamental economic truths, a more exact understanding of the laws of the universe, a more profound sense of the entity of all life.

Let the militant Socialists fail to develop their equipment and the river of compromise will wash the sand from beneath their feet and carry them out to be submerged in the ocean of capitalist misery. The river of compromise has its supplying rivulets everywhere. The recent vigorous State and municipal campaign of the Boston S. L. P. has inspired such fear in the capitalist ranks that they have opened and disclosed such a rivulet in Boston. An attempt is being made to so patronize and flatter organized labor as to bring it boldly into the Democratic camp and to delude it into its own destruction.

Will the proletariat of America follow in the footsteps of the French proletariat of 1848-51 and annihilate itself? Or will it profit by the past mistakes of other nations, keep ceaseless vigil, repudiate all schemes to delude it and cleave only to the revolutionary standard, to the incomprehensible grandeur of the future?

If its choice be self-annihilation, let it join in a hymn of praise to Mayor Quincy, of Boston, for some priceless suggestions made in his last annual address. He seems desirous of emulating, on a small scale, the chief of the "Society of December 10," with whom the readers of THE PEOPLE have been made acquainted through "The 15th Brumaire." As the chief of the "Society of December 10" attained his object by instituting a bureaucracy and by turning the errors of his opponents into weapons against themselves, so Quincy is engaged in building up a bureaucracy and attempts to distort certain propositions of his revolutionary opponents in such manner as to entice organized labor to come under one-man dominion—at present, the sway of Josiah Quincy.

Herewith are a few suggestions that ought to appeal with peculiar force to the proletariat which favors self-destruction:

The re-elected Mayor says that "no loan shall be authorized by the City Council in excess of, say, one-half of the total borrowing capacity for the year, EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES RECOMMENDED BY THE MAYOR as being for the general benefit of the city as a whole or as necessary to provide for some department need."

Considering that the people have voted down Quincy's pet plan to abolish all representation of the people by Common Council, the suicidally inclined, proletarian will surely give the Mayor very grateful recognition for his earnest proposal to render them aid by limiting the Council's authority (such authority, of course, being "subversive to all our free institutions"), and by reserving the people's money for expenditure by ONE man.

Mayor Quincy quotes his address of last year to the effect "that responsible executive control of the finances of the city is seriously impaired by the power of the School Committee to spend money beyond the appropriations, and its readiness to use 'such power.' He believes now "that the School Committee should be constituted by appointment by the Mayor, and that it should consist of several (?) members." Certainly, it is extremely wasteful to appropriate and expend a considerable sum of money for the thousands of Boston children who do not pass within the doors of a schoolhouse. The proletariat working for self-annihilation must confess that such money might be employed to much better advantage; for instance, in an attempt to render natural beauties artificial, incidentally forbidding the gathering of wild flowers in what is called a "public park" (i. e., a park owned by and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people), only ten or twelve miles distant from the proletarian habitations of the city. Or some millions might be used in aiding three great railroad corporations to consolidate their business in one huge station. As these corporations will have complete control of the station as well as of the conditions of their wage-slaves, it must be of particular satisfaction to the suicidally disposed workers to know that the time is approaching when their children, instead of being driven into the schoolhouses, will be most cordially welcomed as wage-slaves by the managers of the big railroad station.

Then this clever and charitable suggestion as regards the appointment of the School Committee by His Honor: how very like the thoughtful and considerate wisdom of His Majesty, Louis Bonaparte, chief of the "Society of December 10"! The tollers who would destroy themselves must appreciate the philanthropic offer to relieve them of so heavy a portion of their burdens, as is voting for School Committees. It would be so kind and good of the Mayor, not alone to carry upon his broad shoulders the responsibility of the whole school system, but also to be worshipped head of a large bureaucracy. Then, too, all danger would be avoided, yes, even the semblance of the danger of electing to the School Committee such a terrible person as Martha Moore Avery, who might actually try to compel children, who could not get sufficient food otherwise, to eat a full meal in a schoolhouse. Those of the proletariat who hunger and thirst for greater subjection must realize the saintliness of the Mayor in stepping to the front thus early, to prevent so great an evil. Surely his likeness to the honored chief of the "Society of December 10" is strong!

Since the vulgar Common Council must be retained for the present, at least let its actions be properly supervised and influenced! How can this be done? The Mayor wisely advises that Boston follow the example of Greater New York and let "every ex-Mayor" be entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to be entitled to a vote. "The exercise of this privilege would tend to strengthen the character and influence of the City Council."

It would never do for a man emulating the chief of the "Society of December 10" not to make provisions for a continuance of power after his legal term of office has expired. Further, as the ex-Mayors are eminently fitted to understand financial dealing, surely they could very materially "strengthen the character and influence of the City Council." It is to be hoped that the proletariat seeing annihilation will fully comprehend this point.

More than this, it would be extremely harmful to society for the Socialists to establish anything in the nature of a labor exchange which would make bona fide labor reports for everybody to read, and which would have some official connection with the Council as authorized by the people. No, Mayor Quincy has Yankee shrewdness sufficient to avoid such rocks; he would take on board the Common Council a representative of the Central Labor Union, whose advisory voice would cry out loudly in the fog. As the laws of the C. L. U. forbid politics in its deliberations, this proposition of the Mayor must be very acceptable to it, especially as for the present, the C. L. U. representative would not be compelled to vote and thus to drag the C. L. U. into politics. Moreover, being a poor workman, he could not understand financial dealings; therefore there would be no danger of his so contaminating the Common Council that it would be unresponsive to the bounden duty of the ex-Mayors. Beside taking such a rock-warmer on board, the Mayor would throw out a well-padded buffer, called a "City Record." Let some of the padding might be removed from it, he plans to have it used only by departments and subscribers.

The proletariat eager for its own disgrace and ruin, thereby that of humanity, will do well to ponder not alone the above proposals, but also many other portions of the Mayor's address. It will have weighty reason to applaud the man who would himself appoint boards and commissions and turn all things toward the establishment of a vast bureaucracy a la the "Society of December 10."

By HARRIET E. LOTHROP.
DRUM TAPS.
By PETER E. BURROWS.

The sufferings of multitudes of our youth from school leaving to marriage is a tale of unrequited, ungrouped individuals. When they learn to bear the yoke of their age and to toll in it they have rest.

If you will not surrender your individualism to a perverted State you will lose it in a prison. This is not as it should be. The State should be everyone's workshop, his sacred field of enterprise, his school, his playground, his college, his pillow, his physician, his consoler, his chief mourner and his heir.

Why is it that the movements and direction of politics are outside the working groove of everyday life, outside the small range of facts which make up your day and mine? Senates and Assemblies of our ruling men are moving upon metals wholly apart from the well polished tracks of our daily activities. This is why a good working citizen knows nothing of the laws that are being made in his name until he has broken them.

The Westminster Confession, the Council of Trent, the Synod of Dort, are not more remote from my life than our Senate and Congressional Reports.

Now while every millionaire fakir in the land is willing to admit the existence of classes and class interests, they bitterly oppose and fight against reducing them to two. But this is the true ultimate analysis or grouping of the class question. Two classes only is the ammunition of Socialism. Any number of classes you like above two is the slogan of the millionaire vampires.

You cannot set up a healthy local condition in a man stricken with a radical or grievous sickness. The consumptive's whole body is under tribute to his fatal disease. You cannot in a competitive state set up a local Socialism; for the whole State is under the dominion of a competitive consumptive. The head is sick, the heart is faint, the whole body trembles in languor; you cannot, when the roots of the tree are dead, cultivate one green branch. No; not even Debs himself can perform this miracle.

After our long practice in the business of appropriating everything, the equal distribution of things contemplated by Socialists would fall through in a year and you would be all back in the old rut with depraved habits and ruined constitutions and humble spirits."

"Not so, my honest friend. You do yourself a wrong. Take back your fair name, your unsullied honor. In the division Socialists contemplate, I swear it, you will be just. You will not seize all the brooms to do all the sweeping. You will even become generous, and, if possible, leave more for others than you desire to take for yourself."

Comrade Hickey's addresses in Buffalo on New Trade Unionism have had a speedy effect. The Buffalo capitalist papers publish big, long howls, and growls, and snarles howled, and growled and snarled by the local labor fakir brigade. These deserve the thanks of bone fide organized labor. By openly committing their "labor movement" to the protection of organs of the boodle parties they help to enlighten those who had not yet seen through them.

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The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Comrade Hickey's addresses in Buffalo on New Trade Unionism have had a speedy effect. The Buffalo capitalist papers publish big, long howls, and growls, and snarles howled, and growled and snarled by the local labor fakir brigade. These deserve the thanks of bone fide organized labor. By openly committing their "labor movement" to the protection of organs of the boodle parties they help to enlighten those who had not yet seen through them.

Buffalo, N. Y.
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UNCLE SAM'S BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan—Such nonsense as these Socialists do talk!

Uncle Sam—Awful, isn't it?

B. J.—And what notions they have of the Government!

U. S.—Shocking, isn't it?

B. J.—Do you know what they are after?

U. S.—No; some frightfully bad thing, I suppose to judge from the way your eyes are bulging out.

B. J.—They would have the Government take every one under the arm and start him in business!

U. S.—From what I have learned of their writings, that is not what they are after. But, now, let me understand where you stand. Suppose that what you say they want is what actually they do want. Now, let me understand you. Do you mean that the Government, as it now is, "takes no one under the arm to start him in business," and that that is the way things should be; or do you hold that the Government should "take under the arm and start in business" only some citizens, but should not extend similar aid to all alike?

B. J.—How can you talk that way? How can you imagine that I would favor such discrimination?

U. S.—Then, what do you favor?

B. J.—That the Government should have nothing to do with private business.

U. S.—And do you hold that that is the way things are run now?

B. J.—Exactly. Each man starts upon his own bottom, without Government aid.

U. S.—Do you read the papers?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Then you must be feeding on Lotus, because you forget what you read as fast as you read it.

B. J.—What have I read and forgotten?

U. S.—The numerous instances recorded in the papers of concerns that get their start from the Government in the shape of "appropriations."

B. J.—Never! There are none such! Our Government is not a Socialist or paternal Government! There are no such cases.

U. S.—No longer ago than to-day, this news comes from Washington: "D. O. Mills, Whitelaw Reid and Milholl and

BELGIUM.

There are no impassable frontiers in the world of ideas; but in the early stages of an intellectual movement identity of language and territorial proximity are important factors of transmission. Configuous to France and closely related to her by historic traditions and racial affinities, Belgium was naturally the first country on the European continent to be drawn into the vortex of the French Revolution. Again, in 1830, the Paris uprising that finally put an end to the rule of the Bourbons in France, was promptly followed by a successful insurrection of the Belgians against the Dutch despotism imposed upon them at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The character of this rebellion was already more than purely political. The famous communist Buonarroti, who in 1796 escaped the fate of his Babouvist associates, had finally found a refuge in Belgium, where he died in 1829. There is every reason to believe that during his residence in that country, this great revolutionist and fearless champion of the proletariat contributed largely to the dissemination of the ideas formulated in the "Manifeste des Egaux." For, as soon as the independence of Belgium had been proclaimed, the workmen of Ghent, Brussels, Liege and other cities, under the lead of De Potter, who was a member of the provisional government, demanded the "democratization of the constitution; namely, universal suffrage, public education, unrestricted freedom of meeting and association, liberty of the press, graduated and exclusive taxation of the rich; limitation of the right of inheritance, etc." "The people also," they said, "must enjoy the fruits of the revolution." And not until many of them had been mercilessly shot down in the streets, or imprisoned, or exiled, or otherwise persecuted, did they realize that in driving out the Dutch they had merely exchanged the odious rule of foreign tyrants for the not less galling despotism of their own domestic bourgeoisie. Soon the doctrines of Saint Simon and Fourier were actively propagated in various parts of the little kingdom by men belonging to the intellectual proletariat. At Louvain the university students rebelled against the faculty and demanded the appointment of Fourierist professors. Other thinkers struck out independently into the newly discovered fields of sociological investigation. Among these was Col. Collins, son of the Baron de Ham, and a lineal descendant of the famous Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold.

A brief sketch of Collins' life will show the metal of which this remarkable man was made and the mould in which that metal was cast. He was born at Brussels in 1782. His youth was chiefly spent on the battlefield. At 17 he was a private in a cavalry regiment of the French army. Despite his good education and unsurpassed bravery his promotion was slow; yet not slower than he apparently desired, for his modesty was great, and he once refused the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the ground that several of his more obscure companions deserved it better than he did. He had already served eleven years in the lower ranks when he was made an officer. Then, however, the scientific turn of his mind had so improved his surroundings that his regiment sent him to the school of Alfort, from which, in one year, he graduated "hors concours." At that time, also, he wrote a short but remarkable essay on rural economy, for which he subsequently received on the battlefield of Leipzig (1813) a gold medal from the French Agricultural Society.

At the battle of Ligny (June 16, 1815), he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Excelmans, and substantially contributed to the victory of the French by carrying with a few hussars a strongly posted and terribly destructive Prussian battery. Two days later we find him at Wavres with Grouchy's corps. The roar of artillery is heard from Waterloo. Sent on a reconnaissance Collins reports that a road is open, and begs Excelmans to march his troops "to the cannon." "Impossible," replies Excelmans; "Grouchy forbids." "Grouchy forbids!" exclaims Collins; "disobey, then, and arrest him." After the retreat Collins scours the country between Paris and Versailles, and at Roquencourt inflicts a crushing defeat on the Prussian cavalry. But rumors of treason are afloat. Fouché and Talleyrand, it is said, are concocting a shameful capitulation. "Let these traitors be shot," says again Collins to Excelmans, who, with 40,000 veterans, covers the road to Paris; "up with the red flag, man, and die in your boots rather than bend the knee to the Bourbons." Excelmans, however, preferred life under the Bourbons to death under the red flag, and soon after the capitulation Collins, for whom neither France nor his own native land of Belgium was any longer safe, sailed for America. He settled in Philadelphia, where he gave himself to the pursuit of physiological science and the practice of medicine.

The revolution of 1830 brought him back to Paris, overflowing with hope and energy. Of course its ridiculous outcome disgusted him far more than any human turpitude which he had yet witnessed. But the impetus already then given to human thought by the utopian concepts of St. Simon and Fourier could not be lost upon a man of his sort, and from that time dates the intense application of his noble mind to the investigation of social problems, for which he strengthened himself by absorbing all the knowledge of his day in a ten years' course of studies at the five great schools of the Paris Academy. Mark that he was then nearing that period of life which for most of those who are privileged to enter it is one of declining powers. He had, indeed, attained the age of 68 when he published the first volume of his first great work, entitled "What is Social Science?" And he was 71 when in 1854 the fourth and last volume of that work appeared. Then came out in rapid succession, four other works of equal magnitude on philosophy, history and economics; so that when he died at the advanced age of 76 his contributions to modern inquiry filled nineteen ponderous volumes, exclusive of magazine articles and unpublished manuscripts.

It is not, however, in those monumental works of his later days, chiefly remarkable for the stores of erudition and powers of speculation which they display, that his most valuable production can be found. Scoring in the meditative and transcendent; lost in a dual concept of matter and mind upon which he would rest the social structure, the now learned Collins becomes a not less dogmatic utopian than St. Simon and Fourier, not less convinced that he had discovered absolute truth and invented an all-embracing social system, outside of which there could be no salvation for mankind. With less knowledge, but clearer sight the Collins of 1835, confining himself to the study of positive economics, had done vastly better and actually proved himself the precursor of Collectivism as distinct from Communism. In an essay published at that time and entitled, "Le Pacte Social" (The Social Compact), he was the first to advance the proposition, that not only the land but the instruments of labor must be so held by the whole community industrially organized, as to always remain accessible to all its members, individual property being limited to such articles of personal use, or to such means of personal comfort and pleasure, as the individual was entitled to in return for the social values which his own manual or mental industry had produced.

Among the disciples of Collins, who were few but of a high intellectual order, may be mentioned L. De Potter, the veteran democrat of 1830, and his son Agathon; also, Dr. Hugentobler, of Switzerland; then, later, J. Duboul, member of the Bordeaux Academy of Sciences; Prof. Rouvier, of the Paris Ste Barbe School; Frederic Borde, of Brussels; Dr. LeClère, Dr. Ranson and other members of the learned professions.

At the same time there were others of more or less independent views, such as Jottrand, Barthels, the poet Kats, Gerard Mathieu, De Keyser, etc., who wrote, spoke and agitated on similar lines, each in his own way. Their notions were still vague, chaotic and conflicting; while their honest desire to bring about some improvement in the condition of the people induced them to advocate palliatives which could not be obtained from the ruling class and which would have proved absolutely ineffective if that class could have been forced to make the concessions demanded from it. Nevertheless, their critical work was very instrumental in preparing the disinherited masses for the reception of truth and the consequent organization of the proletariat for its self-emancipation.

We should not here omit to mention Prof. Altmeyer, of the University of Brussels, whose teachings were calculated to awaken in his more thoughtful pupils a spirit of inquiry that would naturally, on the lines which he pointed out, lead them to conclusions fundamentally opposed to the tenets of capitalist economy. Of the young men who followed his course in (or about) the year 1860, three became eminent Socialists. They were Hector Denis, William De Greef and Cesar de Paeppe. The early tendencies of the first two named, in particular, were rather Proudhonian; and so, to some extent, were at first those of the latter, who needed only, however, a little more knowledge and such experience as he could best acquire in the practical school of proletarian misery to develop into an ardent propagator of Collectivism. Prof. Altmeyer himself became an admirer of Lassalle and a convert to the Marxist doctrine which the great German agitator was then popularizing in his own country.

De Paeppe soon acted a prominent part in the social revolutionary movement. He came at a time when Socialism was entering a new phase. The utopian schools of Saint Simon, Fourier, Owen, etc., had practically died away; after accomplishing their necessary work of thought-stirring and overturning; a stupendous work, to be sure, and without a parallel in the history of the human mind. The utopian experiments of philosophers with a cast-iron system, revolutionists with a perfect plan, and economic reformers with an infallible cure-all, had grievously miscarried, yet by their very failure, had spread a clearer light upon the fundamental truths and evolutionary facts of the coming social order. Even their criticisms of each other, frequently more bitter than their attacks upon the common enemy, had served the purpose of enlightenment among those who were to take their places and continue their work in the struggle for human freedom.

Compelled by the death of his father to leave the university at the age of 19, De Paeppe had to earn his living as a journeyman printer. He soon married the daughter of Brismée, who employed him and was, like himself, a poor man and a Socialist. By working at night as a proofreader, while his wife on her side toiled long hours as a tailoress, he was able to resume his studies in the day time, took his degrees in science and medicine, and practiced surgery at the Brussels hospital as an assistant doctor. At the same time he contributed to Socialist publications and took an active interest in labor affairs; so that in 1864, when he was only 23 years of age, he was selected by the advanced labor organizations of Brussels to represent them at the London initial conferences of the International Association. From that moment, and owing, no doubt, to the influence of Karl Marx, with whom he had become personally acquainted in London, he steadily progressed in his views concerning the collective ownership of the land and all the means of production and distribution as the only scientific solution of the social problem.

At the first congress of the International, held at Geneva in 1866, it was not deemed expedient to force an issue with the French Proudhonians on the property question. The chief object was then to build up the great engine of propaganda through which the workers of all countries were to be united into a mighty power against the capitalist class and its despotic governments. For this purpose the declaration of general principles adopted at the London conference was then deemed quite sufficient, laying down, as it did, certain fundamental truths in the light of which the indispensableness of the union which it was desired to effect appeared most obviously, to wit: that "the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself;" that "the economic subjection of the laborer to capital" that is, to the instruments of industry which his labor alone has produced; and therefore to the class

which has appropriated those instruments—"is the source of all social, mental and political servitude;" that "economic emancipation is consequently the great aim to which every political movement must be subordinated as a means to an end;" and that the attainment of this great aim "is not a local or a national, but a universal social problem, requiring for its solution the co-operative action of the working classes throughout the world, regardless of race, sex, creed or nationality." It was expected that the immense work of agitation and consequent education, necessary to bind together the proletarians of all trades and all countries, would of itself result in the dissemination of such sound economic doctrine, that when the masses were ready to abolish capitalism they would also be fitted intellectually to establish the Socialist Commonwealth.

It was soon found, however, that certain leaders, imbued with Proudhonian middle class notions, or mere revolutionists without any economic notion whatever, all more or less gifted with oratorical powers and organizing abilities, were conducting their agitation with a sole view to the forcible destruction of the existing order and without any reference whatever to reconstructive principles. They inflamed, they did not teach; they could not, in fact, teach what they did not know.

To the scientific, positive and practical mind of a De Paeppe, who had himself in his extreme youth been enmeshed by Proudhonian sophistry but had finally freed himself from it, this neglect of the educational part—the most important part—of the functions of the International was full of danger. And it was the more dangerous as the Proudhonians, then, were chiefly Frenchmen, some of whom represented Paris; Paris, the torch-bearer of progress, the great cosmopolis to which the militant forces of the proletariat in all parts of the world had long been accustomed to look, and were still looking with more anxiety than ever, for initiative and leadership in the social revolution. What would become of the movement if, from the very start, its elements were radically divided on the fundamental question of property? Manifestly, there was urgent necessity for a declaration of the International upon this all-important subject; a declaration sufficiently expressive of its position, or at least of its ultimate aims, to prevent general misunderstanding or factional equivocation. Therefore, at the Second Congress (Lausanne, 1867), De Paeppe, in presenting the report of the Sixth Commission, recommended that various means and measures advocated by various Socialists, be referred by the Congress to the Sections of the International, to be there studied and discussed with a view to final action at the congress of the following year. Among the questions to be thus referred was "the turning over of the land to the collective ownership of society" (l'entrée du sol à la propriété collective de la société). This the Proudhonian Tolain moved to strike out, although, in fairness to all sides, De Paeppe had included in his list of propositions for study the Proudhonian middle class scheme of a transformation of the national banks into banks of gratuitous credit, the Saint-Simonian palliative demand for a limitation of the right of inheritance, etc. Tolain, this time, was sustained by the majority, some members of which did not by any means endorse the gratuitous credit scheme of his school, but were as yet too timid to squarely meet the property issue.

The mere fact, however, that this great question had made its appearance at the Lausanne Congress, was sufficient in itself to immediately cause a lively discussion of it in most of the Sections; so that its reappearance at the Congress of Brussels the following year (1868), could not be prevented by any artifice of the Proudhonians. And it then reappeared in a greatly enlarged form. After disposing of various matters, chiefly relating to the tactics of the movement—such as "the legitimacy of strikes in the existing state of war between capital and labor," the "necessity of subjecting such conflicts to certain rules and to certain conditions of organization and opportunity," etc.—the congress placed on its agenda (order of the day), for its sixteenth session, the question of collective property in land, machinery and all other instruments of labor, after referring it to a commission for preliminary study.

The commission's report, read by the French delegate Murat, embodied the collectivist views of De Paeppe, whose intense earnestness and extensive knowledge had greatly impressed its members. True, the wording of its conclusions was not in certain respects as clear as would now be expected from a Socialist body. But certain facts and tendencies were at that time far from being as plain as they are to-day, except to such master minds as Marx and De Paeppe. It may even be doubted whether De Paeppe himself did not still entertain the notion, then quite prevalent among working men and subsequently exploited by the anarchists, that the trade union form of the labor movement would serve as a basis for the social reorganization of industry. At any rate, although this notion was reflected in a vaguely suggested scheme of workers' associations, each controlling the instruments of its trade, there towered above this or any other scheme of a purely mechanical, administrative order the emphatic declaration of the fundamental principle that the land, the mines, the quarries, the forests, and all the engines of production and transportation, including machines, canals, roads, railroads, telegraphs, etc., are of right and must be made in fact the collective property of society.

At the same time, and in order no doubt to propitiate Tolain and his followers, the recommendation was made that all the sections be instructed to suggest, after careful study, such ways and means as in their opinion could best be devised for the creation of a bank of credit and exchange, whose services should be rendered at cost.

But Tolain would not be propitiated, in so far, at least, as agricultural land was concerned. While granting that it was well enough to vest in the State such monopolies as the mines and the railroads, he declared that "individual property in the soil was a condition of individual liberty." De Paeppe logically replied: "We only endeavor to extend to agriculture the principle which M. Tolain and the other opponents of collective property in land admit to be very good for mines, quarries, roads, etc." Why should we deal differently with the mine, which is a field under ground, and the field properly so-called, which is a mine on the surface of the earth, from which are extracted vegetable instead of mineral substances? We believe ourselves more consistent than our opponents. The land being, like what is beneath its surface, given gratuitously to mankind by nature, we claim the ownership of it for all mankind." As to his sweeping assertion that "individual property in the soil was a condition of individual liberty," Tolain was asked by another Belgian delegate (Conner, of Antwerp), how he would, if this were true, secure the liberty of any man who could not or would not become a landowner.

Of the forty-nine delegates present at the time of voting upon the conclusions of the commission, thirty recorded themselves in the affirmative, four in the negative, and fifteen abstained. The grounds of opposition and abstention were stated as follows in a written declaration read by Tolain and signed by the 19 dissenters: "The property question was not placed on the agenda of this congress in time to afford opportunity for its exhaustive study, and its consideration, therefore, has been most superficial and inadequate. In view of the fact that a number of delegates claimed to be insufficiently informed upon the subject, action thereon should have been deferred to the next Congress. The undersigned consequently decline all responsibility for the position here taken."

Mark this artful plea for delay—this bland profession of ignorance and this hypocritical desire for general enlightenment—coming from a man who, a year before, had strenuously opposed any study whatever of the property question (that is of the most fundamental question that could occupy the attention of the laboring class) and who was, therefore, directly responsible for any such lack of information as he and his followers could still conveniently assume. Three years later this same Tolain, sitting in the French National Assembly—with which he had remained in Versailles when the Paris Commune was proclaimed—was taken to task for his participation in the International. Those were dangerous days for any man who might be suspected, even so little, of heresy in the matter of property rights. The blood of 35,000 "communards" had not quenched the thirst of the capitalist class, and angry looks were cast at Tolain by its representatives. But he safely fell back upon his record: He had "defended individual property."

The prominent part taken by De Paeppe and his Belgian co-delegates in the congresses of the International, supplemented by an active agitation in the great manufacturing cities and mining districts of the little kingdom, could not fail to bear substantial fruits. In 1869 the Belgian membership of the Association reached the figure of 70,000. But the momentous events of the following two years were of such a nature as to develop revengeful sentiments rather than cool-headed organization; so that the agents or partisans of Bakunin found ready listeners in the Belgian Sections of the International. True, they were not at that time advocating any of the various economic notions, more or less individualistic, upon which, as full-fledged anarchists, they later agreed to disagree. They confined themselves to the stirring of "bad passions," in strict obedience to the orders of "Citizen B." and the Belgians saw in them, not determined opponents of that scientific collectivism which was taught by Marx and De Paeppe, but impatient Socialists, anxious to end the misery of the people by precipitating a bloody revolution, regardless of any probability of its failure. The expulsion of Bakunin from the International by the Hague Congress in 1873 consequently gave rise to discussions which soon passed, during which the anarchistic embryo had sufficiently developed to show its anti-Socialistic nature, could the Belgians fully realize that the question at issue in 1873 involved the fundamental principles as well as the tactics of the labor movement. Not until then could they perceive the superior wisdom displayed by Marx in foreseeing this development and in casting away, at any risk, at any cost, the poisonous germ before it had fastened itself to the vitals of true Socialism. Indeed, De Paeppe himself, as late as 1877, was among those who attempted "conciliation" by inviting the anarchistic International, (established by Bakunin at his congress of St. Imier immediately after his expulsion by the congress of the Hague), to participate in a "universal Socialist congress," which was held at Ghent from the 9th to the 15th of October in that year. True, Bakunin was dead, and it was hoped that his maleficent influence would not survive him.

So surprised were the anarchists at this unexpected tender of the olive branch, that, suspecting a "machination against the International," the delegates they sent from Italy and the Swiss Jura held a preliminary conference, or caucus, in the Belgian town of Verviers, where they had a number of adherents, and where, three years later, Most established a branch office of his London "Freiheit." It may seem strange that the anarchists, who now strenuously insist upon being admitted where they are not wanted, should then have seriously considered whether it was proper for them to appear where they were invited. But what can be more hateful to such "free will" philosophers than the despotism of logic?

Of course, from the "conciliation" point of view the Ghent Congress was a failure. It did not and could not put an end to the conflict between tendencies so thoroughly antagonistic and irreconcilable as Socialism and Anarchism necessarily are by their very nature. The recent death of Bakunin and the growth of apathy among the wage-working masses in all countries except Germany since the fall of the Paris Commune, had for a time lessened the intensity of the struggle; but it was soon to revive and to even assume, quite logically, a more decided character when Most was finally recognized by the followers of Bakunin as the rightful heir to the notions, tactics and authority of their master. At Ghent, the thorough-going anarchists proved obdurate and bold. In another sense, however, that congress was to some extent a success. It had the effect of rallying to the Socialists, especially in Belgium, a number of those who, honestly believing in collectivism, had been misled into the adoption of anarchistic tactics. A compact was signed by the delegates,

recognizing the inseparableness of social freedom and political liberty; declaring the necessity of a distinctly proletarian party, that would make use, against all the capitalist parties, of "every political means tending to the social emancipation of the working class;" pledging the mutual support of their respective organizations in France, Belgium, England, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy; and establishing temporarily at Ghent a Federal Bureau for the interchange of information and the elaboration of a plan to be submitted to the following congress. This Federal Bureau, composed of Belgians, then issued a manifesto, beginning with a copy of the compact and proceeding as follows: "We urge the necessity of political action as a powerful means of agitation, education and organization. The present social system must be attacked on all its sides simultaneously and with all the arms at our command. Politics, legislation, the administration of public affairs, constitute one of these sides, and legislative reform, electoral agitation, Socialist representation in public bodies, manifestations in favor of economic, political and civic rights, are as many weapons that we cannot rightly surrender to the enemy. Away, then, with political abstention! In every country where the workers have the right to vote, they must unite into a political party of their class for the purpose of gaining representation in parliaments and municipal councils; while in the countries where they are deprived of the franchise they must, by all the means in their power, strive to obtain or conquer it. Is not parliament a rostrum from which Socialism, through its deputies, can make itself heard by the whole people, thus compelling workman and bourgeois alike to consider the social question? And will not electoral agitation, with the public discussions consequent upon a Socialist candidacy, help in forcing this question to the front? Is it not in great part because the German Social Democracy fights simultaneously on every field—political, economic, scientific, etc.—that it has attained its present development, consolidated its organization and imparted an irresistible momentum to its ideas? * * * To conquer a political right, to unite workmen formerly divided or isolated, to win a strike, or to resist an oppression, is surely not less of an achievement in the pursuit of social renovation than is philosophical speculation on the future arrangements of society." (To be Continued).

OLD AND NEW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

My reason for bringing this question up was that the parties who heard this argument between Mr. Goodwin and myself were present. Some were members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and others were not. And I believed if Mr. Tobin wished to know which statement was true he had then an excellent opportunity of finding out. Mr. Ritchie, who requested me to speak at this meeting, and Mr. Martin, who had invited me publicly to ask questions, both objected, claiming the meeting was not called for such questions. The meeting then adjourned without a single one present responding to the invitation to join Mr. Tobin's A. F. of L. Union. I and others left the meeting all the more convinced of the wisdom of the foundation and tactics of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, especially of that clause in our constitution that bars officers from trafficking on the organization of wage earners for capitalist political purposes, and of our tactics to give the hearers who are thirsty for information full knowledge instead of speaking in the dark under the pretence of "appealing to their intellect."

WM. L. BROWER.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
National Executive Committee—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Handlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.
Comrade Matchett presided at the meeting held on January 25th. Absent without excuse Bennett, all others present. The financial report for the week ending January 23d showed receipts to the amount of \$181.93; expenditures, \$78.69; balance for the week, \$103.24. Comrades Carless and Keindard reported their agitation in Massachusetts and Virginia respectively, the latter having organized a colored section at Pocahontas, Va., a place where they "kill agitators" as Keindard puts it. Section Milwaukee reported that they are about to start a local paper, and want to know whether the Executive Committee could support them in their undertaking. The secretary was instructed to reply that the committee consider the premature starting of local papers a mistake and injurious to the movement, as attested by too many previous experiences; that the committee advises against it, and will not spend one cent of the party's funds in support of the plan should the Section decide to go ahead anyhow. S. C. Hart, James O'Malley and Adolph Anderson, all of Cokedale, Wash., were upon application admitted as members at large. Section West Newton, Pa., reported the disappearance of their former organizer, named Parker, who has credentials in his possession. The Section desires to have it known that these credentials are cancelled. Parker is said to be in W. Virginia. Section Sacramento, Cal., reported the expulsion of Noble Fisher and Joseph Ploner for having solicited votes for capitalist politicians. Comrade Hickey reorganized Sections Elmira and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Charter was granted to new Section at Pocahontas, Va.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.
General Agitation Fund.
Previously acknowledged \$339.65
From several Glass Painters, Mountville, W. Va. 5.00
H. Piper, Geneva, Ohio 50
Total \$345.15
HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Massachusetts.
HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 23. Comrades—Hereafter the Socialist Labor party needs no more nomination papers to place its candidates for State offices upon the official ballot. The subjoined letter explains why. The State Committee therefore decides that our State convention need not be held so early in the season, and suggests that our next convention be held commencing on Saturday afternoon, July 2d, 1893. This will give us two and a half days' time to deliberate upon our party affairs in a thorough manner, such as we have heretofore never been able to do. If you are of a different mind, then let us know it early, so we may change our plans. Fraternally.

M. RUTHER, Secretary,
6 Vernon street,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Office of the Secretary,
Boston, Jan. 20, 1893.

M. RUTHER, Esq., Secy. Socialist Labor party, Holyoke, Mass.:
Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of the 18th instant, I beg to state that, under the provisions of chapter 323, acts of 1893, the Socialist Labor party, having, at the five last annual State elections, cast for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor of Accounts, and Attorney-General as large a num-

ber of votes as equals the number of petitioners required to nominate for those offices by nomination papers, is entitled to have the names of its candidates for such offices printed on the official ballot, subject only to such restrictions as apply to a party that casts three per cent. of the vote for Governor. Very respectfully,
WM. M. OLIN, Secretary.

New York.

Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., will take place on Saturday, Jan. 29th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 6 East 4th street, Borough of Manhattan. New York City. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

N. Y. CITY.—A mass meeting of workmen residing in the 27th Assembly District, Borough of Manhattan, took place on Sunday, Jan. 16th, 4 p. m., at 883 7th avenue. The attendance was excellent, there being about 75 or 100 persons present. The speaker of the evening was Mr. B. O. Toole, who explained the aims and objects of Socialism to the satisfaction of the audience present. The remarks of Mr. O'Toole were received with great applause. After Mr. O'Toole had satisfactorily answered questions put to him the floor was thrown open for discussion, several of those present participating in the same. Arrangements are now being made for another meeting, to be held in the near future, at which it is hoped to organize the 27th Assembly District under the banner of the Socialist Labor party.

Calendar

of Organizations represented in Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings every 2d and 4th Saturday evening in month at 64 East 4th street.

Executive Committee meetings every 1st and 3d Monday evening at 184 William street, Borough of Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.

1st, 3d and 5th—Every 1st and 3d Monday in month at 22 University Place.

2d—Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 15 Monroe street.

4th—Every Friday evening in month at 165 East Broadway.

7th—Every 1st and 3d Monday evening in month at 243 and 245 West 17th street.

8th—Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 50 Essex street.

9th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 288 10th avenue.

6th and 10th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at Rau's Hall, 414 5th street.

11th—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening at 436 West 38th street.

12th—Every Friday at 62 Pitt street.

13th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening at 342 West 42d street.

14th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 238 East 10th street.

15th and 17th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 437 West 53d street.

16th—Every Tuesday evening in month at 98 Avenue C.

18th—Every Thursday evening in month at 246 1st avenue.

19th—Every 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in month at 849 10th avenue.

21st and 23d—Every 1st and 3d Friday evening in month at 19 Manhattan street.

22d—Every first and third Monday at 216 East 4th street.

ing in month at 322 East 73d street.

24th—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 1059 2d avenue.

26th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday evening in month at 322 East 73d street.

ing in month at 313 East 71st street.

28th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 1497 Avenue A.

30th—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 295 East 88th street.

31st—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday in month in Gessler's Hall, 1653 Park avenue.

32d—Every Saturday evening at 394 East 101st street.

33d—Every 2d and 4th Friday evening in month at 2105 2d avenue.

34th and 35th—Every Friday evening 2342 3d avenue.

Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Monday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Bohemian Branch—Every 2d Monday evening in month at 322 East 73d street.

Socialist Liederstafel—Every 2d Monday evening in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Jewish Working Women Society—Every Friday evening at 209 East Broadway.

French Branch—Every 2d and 4th Monday in the month at 470 6th avenue.

Hungarian Branch—Every Friday, 8 P. M., at 625 5th street.

West Side Agitation Committee—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 42 West 42d street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

American Branch—Every Sunday evening at Wurster's Hall, 315 Washington street.

Danish Branch—1st Sunday in month, 10 A. M., at 5 Boerum street.

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6th Ward Branch—Every Friday evening at 208 Columbia street.

8th Ward Branch—Every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at 126 33d street.

11th Ward Branch—Every 1st and 3d Friday in month at 84 North 6th street.

16th Ward, Branch 1—Every Friday evening at 46 Ewen street.

16th Ward, Branch 2—Every 2d and 4th Thursday at 181 McKibben street.

16th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st Wednesday evening in month at 205 Ewen street.

17th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Eckford Hall, corner of Eckford and Calmer streets.

17th Ward, Branch 2—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening in month at 272 Driggs avenue.

19th Ward, Branch 2—Every Saturday evening in month at 83 Bartlett street.

21st Ward, Branch 1—Every 4th Wednesday evening in month at 685 Park avenue.

21st Ward, Branch 2—Every Monday evening at 887 Myrtle avenue.

22d Ward, Branch 1—Every Saturday evening in Turn Hall, corner of 16th street and 5th avenue.

25th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Saturday in month at 1766 Fulton street.

26th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Tuesday evening in month at Lohman's Park, corner of Liberty and Wyona avenues.

26th Ward, Branch 2—Every Friday evening at 93 Thattford avenue.

26th Ward, Branch 3—2d and 4th Thursday in month at Lohman's Park, corner of Liberty and Wyona avenues.

27th Ward, Branch 1—Every 2d and 4th Monday evening at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 1—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 237 Hamburg avenue.

28th Ward, Branch 3—Every 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in month at 394 Hamburg avenue.

Polish Branch—2d and 4th Sunday, at 6 P. M., at 42 Grand street.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Branch Northfield—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Wygant's Hall, Corner of Jewett avenue, Port Richmond.

Branch Stapleton—Every 1st and 3d Saturday evening in month at Labor Lyceum, Stapleton.

Polish Branch—2d and 4th Sunday, 2 P. M., at Foster's Hall, near Elm Park Station.

Important for Buffalo.

This Sunday, Jan. 30th, at 2:30 p. m., a special joint meeting of members of all branches, S. L. P., will be held in Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, to receive the reports of the Investigation Committees, and to take action regarding the charges preferred against the two Comrades. Every earnest member of the party should be present and bring the CARD OF MEMBERSHIP ALONG.

The same day, at 8 p. m., the American Branch will hold in the same hall a discussion meeting. Subject: "Socialist Labor Party and the Debs' Social Democracy." Admission to this meeting is free to everybody.

As our able young agitator, Comrade W. Edlin, of New York, will be in Buffalo next week, the Central Committee, S. L. P., has arranged for him the following three meetings:

Monday, Jan. 31st, at 8 p. m., in Schwab's Broadway Hall, 351 Broadway.

Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 8 p. m., in Black Rock, in Allinger's Hall, Forest avenue, between Hawley and Grant streets, 4th house west of Hawley street.

These two meetings are in English.

Wednesday, Feb. 2d, at 8 p. m., in Jefferson Park Hall, in Jewish.

Let every Comrade agitate well for good attendance at all these meetings among his English and Jewish fellow workmen.

B. REINSTEIN.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—The following is the list of lectures to be delivered in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville square, during the months of January, February, March and April, 1898:

Jan. 30—"Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." Mr. John T. Fletcher.

Feb. 6—"Our Rights." Mr. Fred Hurst.

Feb. 13—"Industrial Evolution." Mr. F. E. Burton.

Feb. 20—"Is Socialism the Logical Outgrowth of the Present Economic System?" Prof. Henry B. Gardiner.

Feb. 27—"Fruits and Monopolies." Mr. E. Sherwood.

Mar. 6—"What Is Socialism?" Mr. Anthony McDonald.

Mar. 13—"Building." Mr. George W. Downing.

Mar. 20—"What Knowledge Is Most Important?" Mr. Charles May.

Mar. 27—"Reform and Reformers." Mr. Thomas Curran.

April 3—"Champions of Democracy." Mr. F. Ward.

April 10—"Why I am a Socialist." Mr. E. J. Kelley.

April 17—"The Way Out." Mr. Jas. Reid.

April 24—"The Trend of Civilization." Mr. John Hurley.

Questions and discussions invited at each meeting. Come and discuss these momentous questions of the day. Admission free.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The Section will hold the following series of lectures for the next four months:

JANUARY.

Sunday, 30—"Reforms and Reformers." By Mrs. Wiese.

FEBRUARY.

Sunday 6—"The Influence of Capitalism upon Society." By Mr. Battell.

Sunday, 13—"The Power of the Ballot in the hands of the Working People." By Mr. F. Wilke.

Sunday, 20—"Why are we Internationalists?" By Mr. Paula.

Sunday, 27—"Evolution and Revolution." By Mr. Richardson.

MARCH.

Sunday, 6—"The Growth of Private Property." By Mr. F. Wilke.

Sunday, 13—"Socialism and Populism." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

Sunday, 20—"What Is Revolutionary Socialism?" By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 27—"The Class-consciousness of the Capitalists and the Class-ignorance of the Proletariat." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

APRIL.

Sunday, 3—"The Coming Municipal Election." By Mr. Butoma.

Sunday, 10—"Idealism and Materialism." By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 17—"Christianity as preached by Christ, and as It Is." By Mr. Riess.

Sunday, 24—"Socialism vs. Anarchism." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

MAY.

Sunday, 1—"Militarism." By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 8—"The Bigotry of the 19th Century." By Dr. Knopfnagel.

Lectures will commence at 8 p. m. sharp, and will close at 10 p. m. Each lecture will be open to discussion.

The Academy of Social Science.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

G. Nielsenhausen was chairman at the last meeting.

D. A. No. 1 reported the progress made in the strike of the Progressive Rolled Tobacco Cigarette Makers Union against E. Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co.

It was resolved to elect W. L. Brower to act with Ernest Bohm in the premises.

A committee representing the Machinist Alliance, of Newark, N. J., complained that the Int. Ass. of Machinists attempted, with the aid of Typographical Union No. 6, to hinder its members from being employed on the N. Y. "World." It was resolved to take charge of this case and push it.

Many letters from the West announced a determined and successful agitation in favor of the S. T. & L. A.

Charters were granted to a Mixed Alliance at Buffalo, N. Y., and to the Progressive Rolled Tobacco Makers Union.

The committee which was to organize a Joint Executive Board of the Musical Alliances reported having done so. The Board will be composed of three members each of the Carl Sahn Club, Musical Protective Alliance, No. 1, 1928, and Progressive Musical Union, No. 1, which will meet twice a month. The report was endorsed.

D. A. No. 1 reported that the Workmen's Educational Society Clubhouse employed painters and carpenters as barters.

Progressive Clothing Cutters and Trimmers announced voting in favor of the G. E. B. label; this makes 97 votes in favor and 8 votes against.

The weekly paper "Skand. Arbeteren" was informed that its compositors could join Typographical Union No. 82.

Textile Workers No. 29, Lawrence, Mass., announced its withdrawal and gave as reasons that most of its members belonged to the S. L. P. and did not consider it necessary to belong to both bodies. It was resolved to inform the said union that in case of a strike, and especially the one now in progress in the East, they could not appeal to the S. L. P., but must seek aid of the economic organization. By withdrawing they had virtually gone over to the political heelers and fakirs like "Bob" Howard. The opinion prevailed that the union would soon awake to the fact that they had made a big mistake and would return.

A letter from Allentown, Pa., requested information relative to organizing Mixed Local Alliances, which was granted.

Central Committee, S. L. P., Philadelphia, Pa., announced the formation of a Mixed Alliance.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 64 East Fourth street.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate P. Reichenbecker, of the Bartenders' Union No. 1, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate R. Glaser, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., was vice-chairman.

Credentials were received from Waiters' Alliance Liberty, for C. Perense, F. Bayer and L. Lustig. German Waiters' Union No. 1, for M. Sontheimer, H. Rubin and J. Herce. Relative to the credentials of L. Lustig, the union sent an official statement claiming that he had resigned from Tammany Hall, and they had investigated the matter and found this to be correct. Thereupon each delegate was pledged to the constitution of the C. L. F. & S. T. & L. A.

R. Katz, accompanied by Comrade Voska, was admitted, and after explaining the latter's statement relative to the Int. Marble Workers' strike, it was found that it was a case of misunderstanding only. The speakers assured the body that the Bohemian workmen favored the S. T. & L. A.

The Arbitration Committee reported that Ernest Bohm and W. L. Brower, of the G. E. B., had made a settlement with E. Seidenberg, Stiefel & Co., for the Progressive Rolled Tobacco Cigarette Makers' Union, according to which the twenty-five employees and foreman during the strike were to be discharged and the union people re-employed. The report was received and the secretary instructed to arrange the necessary details Monday morning, so that the people can commence work on Tuesday.

Relative to the Workmen's Educational Society Hall, where members of other unions are employed as bartenders, the committee reported having called there a second time and seen a Mr. Fr. Derscheidt, who said he was not very well posted on the trouble, but knew that the matter would come up the first Thursday in February in the general meeting, and the C. L. F. should have its committee present to receive a final answer. It was decided to elect a special committee consisting of Delegates Lustig, Sontheimer and Leske to attend that meeting.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Br. 1, reported that boss Wimmer, 168 East Third street, violated the contract according to which the union men are to work only 60 hours, or six days respectively, but that he and a relative were working on Saturday night instead of hiring extras from the union. If the matter is not settled this week the label will be withdrawn.

A letter from Ind. Bakers' Union, Br. 2, was received and filed.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported the election of officers and replied to the complaint of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks that none of its members were working as cooks. This union was informed to remit complaints in writing with proof.

Furriers' Union will attend the May Day celebration.

Waiters' Alliance Liberty reported election of officers and thanked the N. Y. C. L. F. for its participation at the hall last Monday.

Int. Phonographers' Union will hold a general meeting on Sunday, Jan. 30, at A. M., at 231 East Thirty-third street.

Progressive Typographical Union No. 82 will participate in the May Day Demonstration.

Progress Club reported that its first festival last Saturday, notwithstanding the weather, was a brilliant success. A member of this organization reported having reorganized the Hat Makers' Union of Newark, N. J. They will join D. A. No. 4 and also the Hat Makers' Union of New York. They will join D. A. No. 2 and both will apply for charters from the S. T. & L. A.

German Coppersmiths' Union reported having received the charter from the S. T. & L. A. and framed it with a jollification. They are well pleased with the central body.

Empire City Lodge, Machinists, reported that one of its members, journeying in England had applied for admission to the Machinist Union there and that the Local Lodge at New York had notified Mr. Barnes, secretary, not to admit him, alleging that he refused to deliver up books, etc., to said lodge. This trouble is the result of the fight made in the Empire City Lodge by the Socialists against the pure and simple, which at that time resulted in the pure and simple adherents seceding and organizing the said Local Lodge. It was resolved to refer the matter to the G. E. B. S. T. & L. A., and instruct the secretary of the N. Y. C. L. F. to notify the branches of the Machinist Union at London and Liverpool as to the true inwardness of the charge.

Vacancies in the various committees were filled as follows: Organization Committee, Langhart, Bayer, Luck and Leske; Arbitration Committee, Sontheimer, Leske and Lustig; Auditing Committee, Sontheimer, Timothy and Langhart.

Bohemian Progressive Typographical Union and Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1 were to be notified to have committees present next Sunday to settle the flag matter definitely.

The secretary was instructed to prepare the vote of the unions on the joint D. A.'s meeting and the "Abendblatt" matter.

C. Ginnafarra announced that the Macaroni Workers had organized an International Macaroni Workers' Union and they desired to affiliate with the N. Y. C. L. F. and S. T. & L. A. The Organization Committee was instructed to attend its meeting and report next Sunday.

To the Subscribers of the Daily People Major Fund.

COMRADES:—

The following subscribers to the above fund are urgently requested to send their addresses to the undersigned:

L. Reutal, Wm. Black, Benjamin Doerre, Gus. Henckler, W. Schleuer, Wm. F. Menge, Brown, all of New York City; M. A. Hudson, Thornton; H. P. Blount, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. R. Corral, J. V. McCormick, Uxlys, L. K. Lauher, T. Van and W. R., all of Chicago, Ill.

Subscribers who have received a circular will please return the same with their answer. Many of the circulars sent out are still out. It is desirable and important that the information asked for be had at an early date.

For the Daily People Committee, HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Sections of the S. L. P., Attention.

The pamphlet "Erin's Hope," with an appendix, containing a call of the Irish Socialist Republican party to the working class Irish of America and a call of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., to our Irish fellow workers, is now ready, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Price for single copies 5 cents. Discount to dealers and for larger quantities. Address all orders to N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE, 184 William St., N. Y.

1878 Twentieth Anniversary 1898

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THE COMMITTEE.

HICKEY'S TOUR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Rochester's two meetings were large. The Alliance has also been neglected in this town, some of the comrades running off the other extreme in believing that the economic movement is useless. The Fall River strike may open their eyes when they see how impotent our sections are in this emergency, and consequently how hopelessly the workers are entangled in the fakir's net.

Lockport was next. The meeting was a crowded one. A large number had to stand. Lawyer McFarlin, a Populist, questioned me after the speech, the crowd hugely enjoying the laying out he got.

They "put me off at Buffalo" next. I spoke there three times to crowded houses. At the last meeting, in Council Hall, where I spoke on Trades Unionism, the fakirs were furious at the fashion in which the audience applauded the points made against old or British unionism. How wild they were may be seen from the following incident: The fakirs after the meeting hunted up some of the gutter-snipe reporters and informed them that L. Armstrong, the chairman of my meeting, had been fired from the Trade and Labor Council for presiding at a meeting where old trades unionism had been attacked, and that his local had been suspended. Armstrong was not fired, his local was not suspended. It was a lie, as usual, the only weapon left to the fakir, and wielded, of course, with the aid of the capitalist press. Buffalo is right in line with the New York tactics. They have taken the labor fakir by the throat, and, oh Lord, how the welkin rings! They organized a mixed local Alliance last week. The painters are ready to break away from the fakirs. The two shoe workers locals attached to the Alliance are in good shape. They have a central body, thus fighting with both arms; they have progress written on their brow.

In Elmira I organized a German Section with nineteen charter members. The comrades will put a ticket in the field for the spring election for Mayor.

Pokepsie was my last stop. Here I organized an American Section after the meeting in the court-house. The comrades of the new section are of the very best material. The organizer, Comrade Cutts, is an able speaker. The secretary, Comrade Kline, is a first-class writer. The section has a bright future before it.

In conclusion I would like to say that there has been a big change for the better in the movement up the State within the past two years. The comrades are beginning to realize that agitation in the old union is farcical, that they must not allow the economic to be separated from the political side of the movement, that they must strive to control the economic side, and they further realize that as long as they refrain from doing so the discussion of Socialism will be purely metaphysical, idealistic, utopian. They have taken off their coats for the Alliance, with the result that strife and clash and fight is the order of the day. Out of this fight nothing but good can come for the cause of the emancipation of the proletariat, seeing that our position has been scientifically demonstrated to be correct.

On with the war against the fakir—the output of the capitalist class.

T. A. HICKEY.

P. S.—Throughout the tour there was not a Delusomanie in sight.

T. A. H.

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